



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mortality statistics for the week ended August 2, 1902.

Typhoid fever	1
Intermittent fever and malarial cachexia.....	4
Tubercle of lungs.....	2
Cancer of uterus.....	1
Cerebral tumor.....	1
Sclerosis	1
Organic heart disease.....	2
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years).....	3
Hepatitis.....	1
Total	16

Annual rate of mortality for the week 19.34 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

*Quarantine against Philadelphia and Cartagena raised.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 12, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 29th ultimo, the minister at Copenhagen wrote that the government of the Danish West Indies raised the quarantines against Philadelphia and Cartagena, which were declared in January last.

Respectfully,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

EGYPT.

*Cholera in Alexandria and Cairo and the provinces of Assiout, Charkieh, and Minieh.*CAIRO, EGYPT, *August 19, 1902.*

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.*: No cholera at Port Said or Suez; 2 cases at Alexandria; 3 new cases at Cairo; Assiout Province most seriously affected—27 cases yesterday; Minieh, 43; Charkieh, 19.—SMITH.

CAIRO, EGYPT, *August 19, 1902.*

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington, D. C.*: Aboukowsourkas, Minieh Province, 78 cases cholera and 38 deaths.—SMITH.

ENGLAND.

*Report from Liverpool.*LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, *August 5, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that for the week ended August 2, 1902, there were reported to the local health authorities the following diseases: Smallpox, 4; typhus fever, 2; enteric fever, 17; scarlet fever, 66; diphtheria, 14, and measles, 16. The report from Birkenhead has not arrived, so I will include it in next week's report. There have been no new cases of smallpox in Bootle since my report of July 22, 1902.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.